

The University of Chicago

VOCABULARY ELEMENTS IN
THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CASTILIAN

A PART OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE
HUMANITIES IN CANDIDACY FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
DECEMBER, 1940

By
GLENN DeWITT WILLBERN

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am happy to record here my deep gratitude to Professor Hayward Keniston. He suggested the topic of this investigation and gave freely of his time for patient criticism and discerning counsel at every stage in the preparation of the dissertation. To Professor John M. Hill I am indebted for many useful suggestions as well as for general encouragement.



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Note: The following pages contain the "essential portion" of a doctoral dissertation (pp. xxi+259), which in its complete form is to be found only in the University of Chicago Libraries. The Table of Contents and the List of Tables are included here in order that the reader of this part may gain an idea of the scope of the complete work.

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INTRODUCTION

Aim.--This study aims to present a picture of thirteenth-century Castilian prose by means of a statistical analysis of the vocabulary elements, considered both as to source and as to form.

Previous work in the field.--The immediate suggestion for this investigation came from an unpublished Master's thesis entitled "The Vocabulary Elements of Two Modern Spanish Authors," submitted by Joseph Jones at the University of Chicago in 1931. Jones analyzed the language of R. Blanco-Fombona and of Pío Baroja by means of a 1,000 word sample taken from the works of each. His findings are summarized below, since they are the starting point for the study I have made and at the same time furnish interesting comparisons with the results I found. His conclusions are:

In range of words the language of both authors is a little more than half popular in character--53.5 per cent for Blanco-Fombona and 55 per cent for Baroja--but these words make up about 80 per cent of all words in frequency.

Semi-learned words are 4 per cent in range and 2 per cent in frequency.

Learned words are 25 per cent in range but only 10 per cent in frequency.

The remaining group, 15 per cent in range, 10 per cent in frequency, includes the loan words--divided almost equally among Arabic, French and Germanic sources to constitute a third--, names of places and persons, and finally a miscellaneous group, including the words of doubtful origin.

Questions raised.--This study of contemporary Spanish suggests various questions: the degree of change in the proportion of learned and popular elements since the earliest vernacular documents were recorded, the periods in which changes were most active, the alien influences which have modified Castilian vocabulary, the time and extent of these forces. These and many related questions can be answered only by a chronological survey of the language. I have undertaken to begin this survey in the present study. Before we can have a comprehensive view of the growth of

Spanish vocabulary, additional investigations must be made. In the hope that it may serve at least as a basis for procedure on the part of other workers in the field, I am setting down in some detail the method used in this study.

Texts.--It was decided to limit the texts studied to Castilian prose. This limitation makes it possible to investigate comparatively the vocabulary of poetry and the distinctive elements of other dialects. An effort was made to choose texts representing as many types of literary composition as possible and with a fairly even chronological distribution over the century. For the first half of the century the only dated texts available were the Documentos lingüísticos de España, edited by Menéndez Pidal. Two units were taken from this text, each covering a period of twenty-five years. Most of the documents are brief; it was necessary to cover a quarter-century period to obtain a single unit of sufficient range. For the second half of the century the Alfonsine material was available, of course, as well as some additional documents. Ten units were studied for this period. The texts are described more fully on page xvii where they are listed under the three-letter abbreviations by which they are designated throughout the dissertation.

Procedure.--A unit of 1,000 different words was taken from each of the twelve texts used. Each word was recorded as it occurred in each unit and the number of times it appeared was noted. All the words found were then placed in alphabetical order in a general list, after which the etyma were determined and each word classified as learned, semi-learned or popular. Whenever a word occurs in all the units, no reference is considered necessary and none is recorded for it in the general list. A word found in eleven or fewer texts has at least one reference for each text in which it occurs. Meanings fall outside the scope of this inquiry, hence definitions have not been given, but I have undertaken to quote in context the difficult and unusual words to facilitate their comprehension.

Rules of entry.--In view of the great variation and complexity of spelling in the medieval period of the language, it was imperative to adopt a consistent system for classifying the entry words. Though such a system must be arbitrary, it seems desirable that as many workers as possible should follow the same arbitrary scheme. I have therefore borrowed the unpublished

system of classification in use by the committee engaged on the Medieval Spanish dictionary project under the chairmanship of Professor Hayward Keniston. In general, this system is based on the principle of determining normal orthography by reference to the etymology of the variants in question, with the intention at the same time of representing the word on as nearly a phonetic basis as possible. Thus, of the forms CABEQA, CABESQA, CABEZA, CAVEQA, the first is chosen as the entry word because *capittia is considered to be the etymon, and in normal popular development intervocalic -p- > -b-, and similarly -tti- > -c-. It is not necessary to quote the entire handbook of procedure employed by the committee; I shall summarize here only those points particularly applicable to my own list.

Apocopated forms of nouns ending in -e are entered under the full form, but apocopated forms of those ending in -o are entered separately, with a cross reference from each to the other. Apocopated forms of adjectives and adverbs are entered under the full form. All forms of the personal pronoun are entered separately. Declined forms of the other pronouns are entered under the masculine singular. Apocopated forms are entered under the full form.

In all of the following cases, variant forms of the same word are entered separately, with double cross references: variations in the stressed vowel, in an absolute initial vowel, between popular, semi-learned and learned forms, between simple forms and those with prefix, between full forms and forms showing aphaeresis, as well as variations in prefix, in an initial consonant, in a medial consonant group, between n and ñ, l and ll, l and r, between forms with n and without n, and finally forms showing metathesis, inversion, dissimilation, etc.

Whenever a single form is chosen as an entry word, a cross reference is given to that entry from all variant forms of the word. Such variant forms are enclosed in parentheses after the entry word.

The vowel [i] is written with i, not j nor y. Variant forms are given where y occurs as an absolute initial vowel or stands in hiatus after a vowel. But final, after another vowel, it is written -y, and cross reference is made to this form from one ending in -i. The vowel [u] is written with u, not v. Where j represents a vowel, it has been written as i. Between vowels an i is regularly entered as i.

The form ch is treated as in modern Spanish except in a few words where it is a symbol for [k]; ç is alphabetized with c. The forms ll and rr are preserved; nn is entered as ñ, except in the compound connusco and in a few learned words, such as anniversario, where nn represents [n]. All other double consonants are entered with the single form, without cross reference.

If h represents [h], it is entered under f; in all other cases, it is omitted in the entry word but recorded as a variant.

Sources of Castilian vocabulary.--As to origin, the words constituting the Castilian dialect fall into three general groups: words coming directly from a Latin source, words derived from existing Castilian forms, and those adopted from a language or dialect other than Latin. The Latin words may be sub-divided into three groups: Classical, Vulgar, and Late, representing respectively the literary, the spoken, and the ecclesiastical influences. Castilian words which can be traced regularly to Classical Latin sources, i.e., to etyma found in Harper, TLL, or Forcellini, are designated by L. in the general list. Where a Castilian word can not be considered as the normal development of a Classical Latin etymon, a Vulgar Latin etymon is posited. Thus a VL. *anguella is assumed to be the source of ANGUIELLA, since L. anguilla could not account for the Castilian form. Etyma classified as Late Latin (LL.) are few in number and confined almost exclusively to church terminology; in many cases they are Latinized forms of Greek words; Du Cange is the prime reference for words of this type.

Words which are deemed to be derived or compounded from other Castilian words are referred to the Castilian form only. Counted as derivatives are many words for which VL. etyma could be assumed. But word-building by composition and derivation is such a continuous and active process and so easily observable in any language that it is perhaps no longer necessary to apologize for a recognition of its importance. For an excellent defense of this point of view, the reader is referred to Poston, "An Etymological Vocabulary to the Celestina, A-E," pp. viii-ix.

Loan words are classified according to their immediate rather than their ultimate sources. Thus FONTA is called a French loan-word because it was transmitted to Castilian through French and did not enter directly from its Germanic source.

Types of words.--The phonological principles formulated by Menéndez Pidal in his Manual de gramática histórica española

are taken as the general basis for the classification of words as popular, learned, or semi-learned. If a word has undergone all the normal phonetic changes which have transformed Latin into Castilian, it is classified as popular. A word is considered learned if it has retained its Latin phonetic system, except for characteristic changes suffered by all words, popular and learned alike. A semi-learned word is one which has adopted the normal changes in certain elements while resisting them in others.

No attempt is made to classify the borrowed words as popular or learned because no sure criteria can be set up for such a classification. Derivatives of borrowed words have been classified, however.

CONCLUSIONS

Type of words used.--In all of the texts examined the proportion of popular words is high, running from 76.6 per cent in the text where it is lowest to 83.9 in that where it is highest. The figures are set forth in detail in Table 1, along with corresponding statistics for the other elements. The figures express percentages of the range. Since the range of words in each unit is 1,000, it is possible to express the number of words represented in every case by removing the decimal point.

TABLE 1
ANALYSIS OF WORD-TYPES IN 13TH-CENTURY CASTILIAN
IN TWELVE TEXTS

Type of Words	DLa	DLb	Cal	PCa	PCb	PCc
Popular	76.6	77.3	83.3	83.9	80.5	81.2
Semi-learned	4.7	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3
Learned	12.0	11.3	7.1	7.3	10.5	7.1
Loan	4.9	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.6
Unclassified	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.8

TABLE 1 -- Continued

Type of Words	PCd	Est	Set	Emr	Bpr	Cif
Popular	81.2	82.4	80.4	82.1	81.4	81.6
Semi-learned	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.5
Learned	9.1	7.7	10.7	7.8	10.4	7.9
Loan	3.8	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.0	3.3
Unclassified	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.7

A glance at the table shows that the twelve texts are rather uniform in the proportions of words grouped in the various elements. The two units from the Documentos lingüísticos show the highest percentages of learned words--12 and 11.3, respectively. It should be remarked that these figures are probably somewhat misleading, since the scribes in the older period sometimes gave learned spellings to perfectly popular words. In DLa, for example, several words are found with two spellings, one learned and one popular; sometimes both forms occur side by side in the same document. Leaving out of consideration the words of this type which may be accounted for by the conservatism of legal or ecclesiastical influence--such as foro for fuero and convento for conviento--, we still have some twenty pairs which seem to be entirely popular in concept and association. These words are: avolo avuelo, bono bueno, bove buey, castello castiello, qirca qerca, corpo cuerpo, fidel fiel, filio fijo, fronte fruenta, moble mueble, mulier mugier, orta uerta, orto uerto, parente pariente, ponte puente, soldo sueldo, toto todo, vita vida. If we grant, then, that the words of this group which appear to be learned are merely Latinisms or scribal spellings for forms which are really popular, the actual number of learned words in DLa drops to about 10 per cent. A similar analysis of DLb gives a like result.

The words in the unclassified group are uncertain as to origin, but most of them are clearly popular in their usage.

Total frequencies.--It is obvious that popular words make up a heavier proportion of the total volume of a given unit than they constitute in range of different words. Table 2 shows the distribution by range and frequency in two texts. The total popular content of both runs above 95 per cent in frequency.

TABLE 2
TOTAL FREQUENCIES OF WORD TYPES IN TWO TEXTS

Type of Words	PCc			Bpr		
	Range	Frequency	Per Cent	Range	Frequency	Per Cent
Popular	812	15,438	95.8	814	11,022	95.7
Semi-learned	53	178	1.0	43	116	1.0
Learned	71	240	1.5	104	265	2.3
Loan	46	165	1.0	20	72	0.6
Unclassified	18	85	0.7	19	45	0.4
Total	1,000	16,106	100.0	1,000	11,520	100.0

Sources of Castilian vocabulary.--The most striking conclusion to be drawn from Table 3 is the high proportion of the vocabulary which stems from Latin, either directly or indirectly. Each column shows a total of 1,000 words, hence any item can be expressed in terms of percentage by inserting a decimal point. If we add together all the non-Latin elements--Arabic, Germanic, miscellaneous and unclassified--, we obtain percentages ranging from 3 to 4.9. Allowing further for a certain proportion of non-Latin words in the small group derived from loan words, we find that the twelve texts still show an average Latin content of 95 per cent or higher in terms of range.

Cultural contributions indicated by loan words.--The words borrowed by Castilian from various sources often show the entry of a new idea or institution. For the most part such words fall into characteristic categories, that is, a whole group often clusters about a general concept.

Arabic words.--Almost all the words drawn from Arabic are nouns. The ending in -i is the only contribution to word formation that we note; it is represented by alfonsi in our list. The large number of words relating to war or associated with war show that the Spaniards must have been struck by the novelty and effectiveness of the Moorish organization for warfare. Our list contains the following terms directly relating to battle: alarde, alardo 'muster', algara 'uproar of attack', paga 'rearguard', adalil 'troop leader'. Accoutrements include the adarga 'leather shield'

TABLE 3
RANGE OF VOCABULARY BY SOURCE IN TWELVE TEXTS

Source	DLa	DLb	Cal	PCa	PCb	PCc	PCd
Classical Latin	608	614	595	645	656	579	617
Vulgar Latin	76	78	91	85	76	94	72
Late Latin	17	18	4	5	13	8	16
Derivs. from Castilian	211	211	230	199	197	233	214
Derivs. from loan words	8	9	12	19	12	16	16
Romance loan words	32	34	22	17	18	28	33
Arabic loan words	18	15	12	5	6	8	9
Germanic loan words	4	5	8	9	8	11	5
Miscellaneous	4	4	5	4	3	5	3
Unclassified	22	12	21	12	11	18	15

TABLE 3 -- Continued

Source	Est	Set	Emr	Bpr	Cif	Average
Classical Latin	604	604	585	594	569	605.8
Vulgar Latin	87	71	82	76	81	80.7
Late Latin	10	6	7	9	13	10.5
Derivs. from Castilian	222	261	244	244	242	225.6
Derivs. from loan words	12	11	15	22	25	15.0
Romance loan words	24	17	18	21	29	24.4
Arabic loan words	8	5	12	5	7	9.1
Germanic loan words	10	7	8	5	10	7.5
Miscellaneous	7	5	6	3	5	4.0
Unclassified	16	13	23	21	19	17.0

and the almofar, worn as protection under the helmet. An important part of the fortifications was the alcaçar with its alcaide 'warden, commander' and adarve 'battlement'. Musical instruments mentioned are all of a type used in battle, such as drums and trumpets: atanbor, añafil, ataut. Such terms as alferez 'horseman', albarda 'pack saddle' and regua 'pack train' belong to the military category.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF BORROWED WORDS IN TWELVE TEXTS

Source of Borrowing	DLa	DLb	Cal	PCa	PCb	PCc
Romance:						
Aragonese	8	4	2	1	1	1
Catalan	4	6	4	2	2	5
French	2	10	9	5	8	6
Provençal	10	9	7	8	7	13
Other Romance	8	5	0	1	0	3
Total Romance	32	34	22	17	18	28
Arabic	18	15	12	5	6	8
Germanic	4	5	8	9	8	11
Miscellaneous	4	1	5	4	4	5
Total borrowed words	58	55	47	35	36	52

TABLE 4 -- Continued

Source of Borrowing	PCd	Est	Set	Bmr	Bpr	Cif
Romance:						
Aragonese	2	0	0	0	3	1
Catalan	6	6	3	6	5	7
French	8	3	4	4	6	5
Provençal	15	11	9	6	7	13
Other Romance	2	4	1	2	0	3
Total Romance	33	24	17	18	21	29
Arabic	8	8	5	12	5	7
Germanic	5	10	7	8	5	10
Miscellaneous	3	6	4	6	3	4
Total borrowed words	49	48	33	44	34	50

Government, particularly municipal administration, contributed many terms. Examples are alcalde 'city magistrate', and alguazil 'vizier.' Aldea is a term of town classification; barrio

is a word indicating a district or part of a town area.

The large commerce of the cities called for an accurate system of weights and measures. Dry measures contribute this list: almud, arredle, arrova, mezkal, cafiz. The basis of coinage was the moravedi.

Agriculture was the basic occupation of the Moorish state. The importance of the water supply for this industry is indicated by a large group of words; our examples are albufera, açuda, aceña and açequia. Housing contributes adobe and alcantariella.

Other contributions are summarized below. Animals: abnue and the general term res. Plants: bellota, azeituna, adef-la, nenufar. The azeituna should, in addition, be included under the agricultural heading. The nenufar has a scientific importance because it was used as a medical ingredient by the Moorish physicians. Occupations: alfareme, alcahueta. Miscellaneous: aljofar, alfaja, guardamenci, alcavera, achaque, enxeco, sandalo. Words other than nouns include balde, forro and fata (ata).

Germanic element.--The Germanic contribution is small; several of the words have given various derived forms, however; the derivatives are enclosed in parentheses in the listing below. War: guerra (guerrear, guerrero), yelmo, cofia, espuela, banda (bandero), robar, tregua (atregar). Other words are difficult to classify into related groups. They include: guarnir (guarnimiento, guarnicion, guarnizon), escarnir (escarnio, escarnidor), gualardon (gualardonar, galardonador), blanco (blancura), ayo, brasa, estaca, mofo, ropa (arropar), varon (varona). The word ganar has developed many derivatives (ganado, ganadero, ganancia), as has guardar (guarda, guardador, guardamiento, aguardar).

Romance borrowings.--French and Provencal, together with Catalan, exerted the principal influence on Castilian during the medieval period. Many words were brought into the Peninsula along the pilgrimage routes. Minstrels who entertained the pilgrims contributed others. Cluniac monks reorganized conventual discipline. Terms of chivalry and of commerce, organization and society were introduced.

The largest single group relates to the organization of the convents: calonge, canonge, capiscol, çelerer, confreire, convente, fraire, freire, freira, maestre, monge, preste, canceller, chancellor, dean, echan, capellan. Related words: erege (eregia), matines (matinada), angel.

The activities and organization of feudalism and chivalry account for a large group. They include terms of battle: batalia (bataillador), pendon, golpe, colpe (colpar), mensagero; knightly exercises: bofordar; terms of rank: duc, duque, doncell, doncella, dama, linage, lifage, rico (riqueza, enrriquescer); obligation: omenage, vasallo, vasallage; terms of refinement and pleasant society: cortes, convite, dancar, deleit, deleitar, solaz, solazar. The qualities admired or despised are those of feudal society: ardiment, faldrido, cobarde, avol. Related concepts: desden, fonta (afontar, afontadamientre), orgullo. Troubadour terms: estrumente, son, dexapren, and perhaps trobar.

Commerce supplies the following money terms: esterlin, argente. Several metals are borrowed from French or Catalan sources. Included are the word metal itself, plomo (plomar), cobre, plata. Two sea terms are found: maxat and flota. The words albergar, albergueria and jornada are indicative of the travel and communication between Castile and the north.

There are several words which do not fit into any of the foregoing categories and also fail to group themselves about any other central concept. These miscellaneous terms are: afan, arrimar, cascavel, desmayar, enbotar, englut, enojar, esconbrar, gabar, language, losenja, quite, rocin, salvage, toste, tropel, ligero, misme, par (= por), pardon, talente, talle.

Aragonese dialect forms.--Words indicative of Aragonese encroachment upon Castilian are fairly numerous but they do not indicate cultural contributions and with few exceptions have failed to maintain themselves in the later language. These terms are: ensemble, fillo for fijo, mullier for mugier, quano, troa, lur, cueita. Pleito has remained.

Loans from other sources.--Castilian borrowings from sources other than Arabic, Germanic and Romance are so scanty that little comment can be made concerning them. It is worth noting, however, that the three words of direct Greek origin--cada, baratar and bodega--are all trading terms. Later borrowings from Greek were chiefly church terms transmitted through Late Latin.

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- RH = Revue hispanique. 81 vols. 1894-1933.
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- RLR = Revue des langues romanes. 1870-
- Rom. = Romania. 1872-
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- ZRPh = Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie. 1877-

ABBREVIATIONS OF LINGUISTIC TERMS

acc. = according	Med. Lat. = Medieval Latin
adj. = adjective	metath. = metathesis
adv. = adverb	mod. = modern
apoc. = apocopation	neg. = negative
Arab. = Arabic	OCat. = Old Catalan
Arag. = Aragonese	OE. = Old English
art. = article	OF. = Old French
assim. = assimilation	OHG. = Old High German
aug. = augmentative	OIt. = Old Italian
Basq. = Basque	ON. = Old Norse
Byz. = Byzantine	onom. = onomatopoeic
Cast. = Castilian	OPort. = Old Portuguese
Cat. = Catalan	OProv. = Old Provençal
Celt. = Celtic	orig. = origin
comp. = compound	OSp. = Old Spanish
dial. = dialect(al)	perh. = perhaps
dim. = diminutive	Pers. = Persian
dissim. = dissimilation	pl. = plural
ety. = etymon	pop. = popular
f. = feminine	postvb. = postverbal
Fr. = French	pp. = past participle
Frank. = Frankish	pref. = prefix
freq. = frequentative	prep. = preposition
Germ. = German(ic)	Prov. = Provençal
Goth. = Gothic	sg. = singular
Gr. = Greek	Sp. = Spanish
inf. = infinitive	subst. = substantive
interj. = interjection	suff. = suffix
It. = Italian	Turk. = Turkish
L. = Classical Latin	ult. = ultimately
Leon.* = Leonese	uncert. = uncertain
LG. = Low German	v. = see (véase)
LL. = Late Latin	VL. = Vulgar Latin
masc. = masculine	voc. = vocative
ME. = Middle English	v.t. = see also (véase también)

A

A (AD) [L. ad, REW 136]

ABADESA (ABADESSA, ABBADESSA - v.t. ABATISA) [LL. abbatissa, REW 10] DLa 266,5 (abbadessa); DLb 183,7 (abadessa)

ABADIA (ABBADIA) [LL. abbatia, REW 9] Est 307a29 (abbadia)

ABARRER [a + barrer, < L. verrere, MP Gr., REW 9238] Cal 32,481

ABASTAR [a + bastar, < VL. *bastare?] Bmr 17,1; Set 1ra

ABAT (ABAD, ABBAD, ABBAT, ABBATH) [LL. abbate, REW 8] DLa 41,29; DLb 215,7; PCc 407a10; PCd 648a42; Est 307a29

ABATISA (ABATISSA - v.t. ABADESA) [LL. abbatissa (learned), REW 10] DLa 162,8 (abatissa)

ABAXAMIENTO [abaxar] PCd 648b5

ABAXAR (v.t. BAXAR) [a + baxar] Cal 20,109; Bpr 10,30; Set 10rb; Est 292a47; Cif 34,1

ABEJA [L. apicula, REW 523] Cal 44,810

ABENENÇIA v. AVENENÇIA

ABENIR v. AVENIR

ABEVIGUAR (ABIVIGUAR) [L. ad + vivificare, REW 9416] Bmr 19,19; 12,12 (abiviguar)

ABIERTAMIENTRE [abierto] PCb 190a10

ABINENÇIA v. AVENENÇIA

ABINIDOR v. AVINIDOR

ABISMO [LL. *abismu (learned), REW 31] DLa 23,14; Bmr 1,2

ABITO (ABBITO) [L. habitu (learned); cf. REW 3964] DLb 321,13; PCd 667a44

ABIVIGUAR v. ABEVIGUAR

ABNUE [Arab. ebn ague, Eg 13] Cal 45,831

ABOGADA [L. advocata] Cif 67,8

ABONDADAMIENTRE [abondado] PCd 657b17

ABONDAMIENTO [abondar] Set 5vb

ABONDANÇA [L. abundantia] Set 5va

ABONDAR [L. abundare, REW 52] Cal 17,15; Bpr 24,4; Set 1ra; PCa 12a49; PCb 179b20; PCd 649b6; Est 290a52; Cif 24,2

ABONDO [L. abundu] Bpr 16,12; PCa 11b6; PCd 657a17

ABORREÇIMIENTO [aborreçer] PCb 184a16

ABORRESÇER (ABORREÇER) [L. abhorrescere (learned), REW 23] Bmr 26,27; Cal 17,3; Bpr 14,23; PCa 14b17; Cif 23,1

ABORRIR [L. abhorrere, Kt. 31] Bpr 5,15; PCc 409a51

ABRAÇAR [a + braço] Bmr 29,13; PCb 192a22; PCc 414a37; Est 301a36

ABREVIAMIENTO [abreviar < L. abbreviare (semi-learned), REW 14] Bpr 12,24

ABRIL [L. aprile, REW 562] DLa 209,33; PCd 649b29

ABRIR [L. aperire, REW 515] DLa 208,16; Bmr 3,5; Cal 44,812; PCa 8b11; PCb 185a3; PCc 394b24; Est 299b27; Cif 26,12

ABTE [Probably dial. form, < L. aptu] PCd 661b34; Est 299a24

ABUELO y. AVUELO

AÇ y. AZ

ACA (ACHA) [*acc(u) + hac: *accu < eccu(m), under infl. of ad]

ACABADAMENTE [acabado] Cif 12,4

ACABAMIENTO [acabar] Bpr 14,24; Set 2rb; Cif 66,18

ACABAR [a + cabo]

ACABDAR [VL. *accapitare, García de Diego 4] PCc 392b38; PCd 652a24

ACABDELLAR [a + cabdiello] PCa 18b10

AÇADA [VL. *asciata < L. ascia, REW 697] PCb 185a2

AÇADON [Aug. of açada] C1f 20,10

ACAEŞÇER (ACAEÇER, ACAEZER) [VL. *accadiscere < L. ad + cadere, Diez 413]

ACAEŞÇIMIENTO [acaesçer] Set 11rb

ACAEZER v. ACAEŞÇER

ACALOÑAR (ACALLONAR) [a + caloña] PCc 397a20 (acallonar); C1f 63,12

ACALLONAR v. ACALOÑAR

ACARREAR [a + carro] Bmr 26,10

ACATAR (v.t. CATAR) [a + catar] Bmr 18,22

ACÇIDENTE (v.t. AÇIDENTE) [L. accidente (learned)] Set 11vb

AÇENDER [L. accendere, REW 67] Cal 23,204

AÇENA (AÇENIA, AZENA) [Arab. as-saniya or as-seniya, DE 33, REW 7582] DLa 222,4 (azeña); DLb 319,12 (açenia)

AÇENIA v. AÇEÑA

AÇEQUIA (v.t. ÇEQUIA) [Arab. as-sakija, DE 34, REW 7519b] Est 291b51

AÇERCA [a + çerca] Cal 21,139; Bpr 3,8; PCa 16a34; PCb 180b34; PCc 389a5; PCd 655b25; C1f 62,17

AÇERCAR [a + çerca] Bmr 12,11

AÇERTAR [a + çlerto, REW 1841] Bpr 10,28; PCa 3a42; PCb 191b6; PCc 410a21; C1f 16,10

AÇIDENTE (v.t. ACÇIDENTE) [L. accidente (semi-learned)] Bpr 29,17

AÇIERTO [açertar] Set 9ra

AÇITARA [Arab. as-sitara, DE 38] DLb 193,21

ACOGER (v.t. COGER) [a + coger] PCa 19b30; PCc 393a46; Est 290b5;
Cif 18,26

ACOMENDAR (v.t. COMENDAR) [a + comendar] DLa 23,34; PCc 402b12;
Cif 58,9

ACOMETER (v.t. COMETER) [a + cometer] Cif 51,3

ACONPAÑAR [a + compaña] Cal 42,752; Bpr 17,11; PCd 646a48; Set
6va; Est 307a30; Cif 18,6

ACONSEJAR (v.t. CONSEJAR) [a + consejar] Cal 45,853; Set 7rb;
Cif 30,23

AÇOR [L. acceptore, REW 68] Cal 25,248; PCc 410a3

ACORDADAMIENTRE [acordado, pp. of acordar] PCa 22b16

ACORDANÇA [acordar] Set 8vb

ACORDAR [VL. *accordare < ad + cord-, Diez 5] DLb 91,22; Cal
21,116; PCa 13a16; PCb 193a42; PCc 393a22; PCd 648b1; Set 9rb;
Est 288a23; Cif 30,14

ACORRER [L. accurrere, REW 89] DLa 327,31; Bpr 2,11; PCa 9b34;
PCb 187a22; PCc 397b12; PCd 659a49; Cif 26,9

ACORRO (ACCORRO) [acorrer] DLa 327,30; Bpr 2,13; PCa 17a10; PCc
403b5; Est 300b53

ACOSTAR [a + cuesta, Diez 110] Bmr 24,14; Est 294b25

ACOSTUNBRAR [a + costunbre] Set 4ra; PCa 20b39; Cif 36,6

ACREÇENTAMIENTO [acreçentar] Cif 16,1

ACRESÇENTAR (ACREÇENTAR) [a + creçentar, freq. of creşcer] Bmr
3,16; Set 2vb; Cif 66,19

ACRESÇER (ACREÇER - v.t. CRESÇER) [L. accrescere, REW 87] DLa
266,64; Cal 22,154; Bpr 5,13; PCa 21a37; PCd 650b49; Est 307b40

- ACTORIDAT [L. auctoritate (semi-learned)] PCb 189b15
- ACUÇIA [VL. *acutia (learned), REW 133] Bpr 29,25; Set 2rb; PCa 3b10; PCd 658b27
- ACUÇIAR (v.t. AGUÇIAR, AGUZAR) [VL. *acutiare (learned), REW 134] PCb 182a16
- ACUÇIOSAMIENTRE [acuçioso (semi-learned)] PCd 651a17
- ACUÇIOSO [acuçia (learned)] Bpr 21,1; Set 2rb; Est 297b37
- AÇUDA (AZUDA) [Arab. as-soudd, DE 228] DLa 274,21 (azuda)
- ACUERDO [acordar] Bpr 23,26; PCa 11b4; PCc 392a37; PCd 654a35; Cif 29,4
- ACUESTAS v. GUESTA
- ACUSAR [L. accusare, Acad.] PCb 188a22; Cif 15,12
- ACHA v. ACA
- ACHAQUE [Arab. as-saka, DE 35, Eg 28, REW 7517b] Cal 42,766; PCb 181a51; PCc 413a7; PCd 659b27; Est 290a7
- ACHEL (ACHELL) v. AQUEL
- AD v. A
- ADALIL [Arab. ad-dalil, DE 40, REW 2461] DLa 269,12
- ADARGAMA [Arab. ad-darmaca, with metath., DE 41] Bmr 18,6
- ADARVE [Arab. ad-darb, DE 41, REW 2472] PCb 180a2
- ADEBDAR [a + debda] PCa 4a4
- ADEFLA [Arab. ad-difla, DE 44, REW 2635] Bpr 24,26
- ADELANT v. ADELANTE
- ADELANTADO [adelantar] DLa 86,35; Bpr 23,14; PCa 18a33; PCb 179b36; PCd 659a33; Est 292a35
- ADELANTAMIENTO [adelantar] Bpr 8,3

